## AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Oct. 21, 1858.
The Winter Season—Trade—Influx of Foreigners—House Letting-Mrs. Macdonald-A Curious Marriage Case-The Emperor's Extraordinary Interest in the Young Lady— The Empress Jealous—Aristocracy, &c.

As the month of November approaches, the compara-tively deserted streets of this fairest of cities begin to re-echo the sound of divers lenguages. The shops are al ready arrayed in their most attractive winter outfit, and sounds of money changing, of packing and unpacking, of commercial intercourse, everywhere greet the ear. The hotels are besieged on all sides, and are every day raising their prices. The houses, long adorned with the yellow insignia, emblematic of furnished accommodations for strangers, are daily withdrawing that sign, and assuming a more independent aspect. In plain language, Paris is beginning to fill for the season.

It is a rellicking time for commissioners of every class,

and in this city the number is legion. Every one, from the cook and scullion to the courier and house agent, expects his commission. Nay, it is sometimes asserted that decorated gentlemen and distinguished foreigners, by no means excepting Englishmen, occasionally make a pretty thing in this way by their kind offices in the matter of recommendation. The system is identified with French commerce, so that any claim possessing the slightest show of reason is seidom disputed. The house agent drives his trade with extraordinary facility, for by the simple expedient of an announcing advertisement, stating that he has an office, and will register gratuitously the address of all parties who have furnished apartment to let, he obtains a list of all such apartments in Paris. The proprietors have to pay him five per cent in case of a let. Thus, it is a very poor agency that does not soon contrive the letting of ten apartments averaging £5 a month for six months—namely £300—and many quadruple this sum. And when it is considered that beyond the opening of a bureau there is no capital invested, no risk incurred, the wonder is that more broken down gentiemen do not take up the calling. The great enemy the house agent has is the courier, who, frequently sent on a day or two before the arrival of his employer, takes good care to find no apartment suitable, the proprietor of which does not come down with a handsome commission. The cook is allowed a sou in the franc for all she expends, and any interference with her privilege of marketing is tolerably sure to spoil the soup and poison the ragout. Dressmakers, tailors, wine merchants, jewellers, dealers in curiosities or ébénisterie, all pay profound obedience to the principle of commission, and whoever can substan-tiate his claim of intermediate agency is sure of his pre

scribed per centage.

Fixule de mieux, a little scandal is affoat about the Em peror just now which is said to have excited the susceptibility of her Majesty, Eugenie. There is a very beauti-ful lady of the name of M———— residing in a cottage at St. Cloud, and the story runs that the Emperor meeting her one day in the park, when taking a quiet ride with Col. Fleury and two servants, was so struck with her that he caused inquiries to be made which resulted in the following romantic history.—It was ascertained that her maiden name was E.——; that she was the daughter of an English baronet, and had very recently married a Coionel M.——, a gentleman of considerable fortune. Immediately after the marriage the parties went to spend the honeymoon at Oxford, from which far famed University the parties returned after a fortnight's sojourn. In the manner of the lady there was nothing to show that she was not contented with her new situation; but it was observed that the brow of Colonel M.——, who was some twenty-five years the young lady's senior, was clouded. The new married pair were visiting at the house of the bride's father, when, in the course of the night, the whole family were roused from their simmbers by frightful screams coming from Mrs. M.——'s chamber, and shortly after by the door being opened by the lady herself rocking out. The result of this strange affair was, that the following night the sady and her husband were accommodated with separate apartments, and a few days afterwards Mrs. M.——, amid the tears of her relatives, and evidently with the profound sarrow of her husband, took her departure, and has since been living at St. Cloud.

She is not yet twenty two years of age. Her eyes are which resulted in the following romantic history:-It was

it St. Cloud. She is not yet twenty two years of age. Her eyes are of that instrous her, it is said, which is partrayed in the paintings of Murillo, and, though English, her complexion is that of a transparent brunette. The cause of her early matrimonial difference is said to be simply a determined repugnance to submit to the embraces of her husband, rather than encounter which she quitted him. Her mother is known to be of very eccentric character, and two of her brothers were once under restraint, in consequence of what appeared very like direct insanity.

meanity.

The Emperor was greatly interested in all he had heard. The Emperor was greatly interested in all he had heard of this young lady, and induced the Emperes to command her attendance at the palace, where her beauty, the simplicity of her manners, and the slight shade of melancholy which tinged her smile, made her the object of general attraction. The Empress conceived a warm friendship for her, and had her constantly about her person, till one day something in the deportment of his Majesty to the interesting stranger greatly offended her, and, with her usual impulsiveness, the new born friendship was broken off—since which the beautiful Mrs. M———— has been seen no] more at the palace; but it is averred that the Emperor himself has been more than once seen isnee, to enter the cottage, and that his Majesty's success has been greater than that of the gaitant Colonel in inducing the "bride and no wife" to submit to the universal law of colabilation.

Siecle also gives the following extract from an The Siecle also gives the following extract from an order of General Ionaparts from Breecia, dated August 12, 1794, to the Senate of Bologus—I learn that the Jesuitats, the pricais and monks are desturbing public transpoility. Make known to them that whilst the French republic protects religion and her ministers, it is nectorable towards those who, forgeting their calling, meddle in public or civil matters. Warn the chiefs of the different religions that at the first complaint which I receive against any of their monks, I will make all the monastrice responsible, I will drive the members from the towns, and confiscate their possessions for the benefit of the poor. Catholic or not, be assured, adds the Noole, that the day on which France shall employ such firm language she will be abeyed. So much for the Jew question.

There are only two other points worting of your attention. The one, that by order of the Emperor all smoking is forbidden while the military band is playing in the gardens of the Tuleries; the other, that the ladies of the decone wonds have determined that critoline is a distortion of the fair form of woman. It is notorious that the denisons of this hemisphere set the mode for the inhabitants of the other, who, though eschewing their vices,

hold their taste in great henor, and therefore big bounets and diminutive bustles may possibly be in the ascendant before the present year of grace is brought to a close.

PARIS, Oct. 28, 1858. The Portuguese Difficulty and the Capitari Affair—Plimey Alliance between France and England—Bitterness of the Journals on the Baytism of the Jew in Italy—Lamartine and his Creditors—Affairs at Court, &c., &c.

The Portuguese difficulty is settled, but not without leaving a sting behind. It is an error to say that Portugal has publicly protested, however. Whatever her private feelings on the subject-and there is no doubt of their being strong enough—she was not sufficiently sure of the support of her great ally, England, to do that; and of the support of her great ally, England, to do that; and it is openly maintained by all parties in France that her restoration of the Charles Georges was made in all the simplicity and purity of sonfession of wrong doing. The buz of triumph is general, for the real antagonist is universally considered to be England, who has thus been taught that France must not be trifled with.

As for accepting any comparison between the case of the Charles Georges and the Cagliari, in the English-Neapolitan affair, to the prejudice of France, no one will hear of it. The Charles Georges, it is affirmed, was in every way regular as regards the law, and sailed under the flag of a friendly Power. She had on board everything necessary to justify her position, which was produced on the first demand. She was, moreover, under the direct surveil-lance of a French Commissioner; but the Cagliari was engaged in mysterious and prohibited operations, having on board arms, ammunition and men, in a flagrant state o insurrection, and she turned out of her course to land a band of rioters on the coast of a friendly Power. When pursued, she fled; while the Charles Georges did every thing in open day, was protected by the consular authori-ties and by the special agent of her nation.

Alack! alack! that the world should be so given to lying.

The Portuguese version of the affair is as different from this as the poles. According to this the Charles Georges was bona fide a French slaver, provided with false decks and other accessories used by slavers; she was found on a part of the coast of Mozambique, where she had no busi-ness, with a cargo of one hundred and ten negroes, and by the admission of the French Agent himself-Correl-

the captain had violated his duty.

Totally apart, however, from the merits of the question. Is the fact that such is the irritable position of France and England, on whose alliance the peace of the world is said to depend, such their mutual susceptibility, that it is impossible to calculate on a duration of twenty-four hours' corduality. It may be blown to the winds to morrow—to to depend, such their mutual susceptibility, that it is impossible to calculate on a duration of tweaty-four hours' cordality. It may be blown to the winds to morrow—to day—at the very moment I am writing; and the worst of all is this, that matters have arrived at that pass that the people of both governments would each fling up their hats and cheer on their rulers with all their souls while letting slip the dogs of war. A pretty consummation truly of the Russian war and all its fanfaronado of fine sentiments. And yet those who know the habits, tempers and prejudices of the two people—their singularly antagonistic sentiments—were never tired of asserting, even in the thick of the mutual raid against Russia, that the temporary brotherhood in arms would only prove the germ of future hostility. Of course, the Portuguese business will be explained away. England, with her various changes of ministry, each weaker than the other, must continue to exercise forbearance; but as as sure as the comet of 1858 will be told of in future generations of men, so sure is the small cloud in the west—at present no bigger than a man's hand—doomed to spread and spread, till the horizon shall be black with the bursting tempest.

The Franch papers still continue discussing, with acrimonious bitterness, the Mortara question; indeed, as subjects are few and far between just now, the London, Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin and Cologne journals have caught the flame, and are ever and anon flinging forth bright scintillatory articles on the vexed question. The Sielessys that everywhere two parties are in presence—one calmly supporting the rights of reason, nature and truth, and the other uphoiding eternal domination, with all the arms supplied by sophism, invection, Jesuitism, violence and rage.

Shakspere has truly said that "men are but children of a larger growth;" and no greater proof of the fact could be evinced than that for weeks together long columns of labored rhetoric should be necessary to prove in the nineteenth century that the fac

mean tach of sorter a chain, "Save, Oh, save me from my friends!"

The Univers says:—"The proportions which the Mortara affair have assumed in the press of Europe indicate clearly at what it is desired to strike a blow. The doctrine of natural right, in the name of which all this noise has been made, would be a direct condemnation of the legislation and independence of States. If sovereigns are obliged to obey a pretended natural right, preached up by writers in the public press, they have ceased to reign; and, what is worse, they reign only at the pleasure of the people of finance." It will here be perceived that the Universideparts completely from the case of the Bologness Jew boy, and endeavors to enlist on its side a number of powerful allies, by insimuting that if the dictates of natural right were attended to sovereigns would soon find their thrones tottering beneath them. We wish no ill to the Pope. Christianity owes too much to Papacy for keeping the faith alive during the night of the Park Ages for us ever to breathe a word against the holy Catholic faith, of which he is the head; but if his position is so insecure that it can only be belistered up by getting nursery maids to duck their charges in holy water and thus deprive the poor wanderers of Zoon of the children of their loins—whose natural rights, according to the University—the sooner he and

Marrend that the Emperer humber has been more than the Emperer humber has been more than the Emperer humber has been more than the Emperer humber of the E

## Our Strasbourg Correspondence, Этваляютно, Ост. 26, 1858.

Sir Wm. G. Oweley's Treaty with Nicaragua-The British Arms in India—Frouble About Turkey—The French Ex-pedition against Cochin China, do., do.

We hear that Sir William Ouseley has succeeded in making a treaty with Nicaragua, and that that treaty actually grants to England to protect the interests of her subjects on the Isthmus with an armed force. We shall undoubtedly hear (provided the rumor is true, and I know from high diplomatic sources that a treaty has been conhuled with Nicaragua), that England has no idea of ever occuping the Isthmus; but the whole transaction is, neveress, one which will require considerable explanation before it will prove satisfactory to our government. England, to be sure, has an interest to keep the route open to all nations—a form of expression which always means "British subjects;" but after the United States formally

agree to do this by treaty, there seems to be no cause for British anxiety on that score. As great tyros as we are in diplomacy in the eyes of the British press, as much are we an object of apprehension and unworthy suspicion to our European cousins. It is this suspicion on her part which challenges ours, and which, in spite of all the pious wishes of our worthy Anglo-Americans, will keep the two

nations separate and distinct from one another.

The late news from India, while it contains new ac-The late news from India, while it contains new accounts of the success of British arms, at the same time furnishes the melancholy causes which led to their employment. England is fast destroying her sepoy force throughout her Asiatic empire; and this is not an iminical force—it is the force by which a handful of Englishmen were able to govern India. The sepoys were a governmental machine, not an army to resist a foreign invader. It cannot be dispensed with in time of peace, as a European army can, after the war in which it is employed is over; and hence, if destroyed by any emergency whatever, it must be recruited and supplied by other means. To govern India for the next ten or twenty years, a large standing army of European extraction must be kept under arms—an army which will be constantly thinned by the vicksitudes of the climate, and which will have to be constantly on its guard to check the latent spirit of discontent that may at any moment break out in open insurrection. With so many irons in the fire, and such large interests to protect, England can afford to overlook the shortcomings of our foreign diplomacy, and abstain from meddling in ordomestic one. The affairs of Turkey, too, are not in a condition to satisfy Englishmen who are accustomed to look to the future. The Times itself admits that the peace which was patched up in Paris may not last many years; but there are indications that the political combinations, too, which existed in those days will be materially changed. Thus we just have the news that the delegates of the European Powers which are finally to regulate the frontiers between Montenegro and Turkey have decided two important questions without great difficulty, but that on the third—by far the most important of all—the delegates are divided—England, Austria and Turkey standing on one side, and Frence and Russia on the other. Here is a chance for British writers to enlarge on the probabilities of very long duration of the enumbard of the producers or shippers of tea in some other name; counts of the success of British arms, at the same time

world than to afford facilities to the steam navigation company of Odessa.

The French expedition against Cochin China will be a very powerful one, and it is rather singular that while France voluntarily accepts the assistance of the Spaniards in that enterprise, she should have so carnestly declined that of Great Britain. It is probably obtained on cheaper terms; and when the object of the expedition shall be attained Spain will not have the ridiculous pretension to share and share alike in its fruits. The modesty of the Spaniard has triumphed over the grasping Englishman. The Spanish contingent will consist of two regiments of native Philippines and three hundred cavalry, commanded respectively by a French officer by the name of Garnier, now in the Philippine service, and Don Bernardo de Langurota.

## Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, 1858. The Regency-Liberal Element in Prussia-Its Late Efforts-Confiscation of Newspapers-Prussian Police-Berlin Manufactories-Prussian Commerce and Prussian ductions, de.

To-day both houses of the Legislature met in joint ses

on, at the White Saloon, a large hall in the Royal Palace

to give their consent to the assumption of the regency by the Prince of Prussia, and to receive his oath of fidelity to the constitution. The whole affair will be a mere ma ter of form; a though the Chambers are empowered by article fifty-six of the charter to refuse their acquiescence there is no probability of their doing so, nor would there indeed, be any reason for their taking such a course, since even the kunzeilung faction, who have always been most strenuously opposed to a regency, are unable to den that in the present state of the King's health his contining at the head of the government is out of the question. It is not expected that any serious business will be trans acted during this short session, particularly as the elec-tions for the Second Chamber will take place next month and the new Legislature must be convoked, at the very latest, by the beginning of January. I have mentioned already that the democratic party have determined to vote at the next elections, and a partia junction has been effected between them and the libera constitutionalists, which has found its expression in an election manifesto published lately in Breslau, in Silesia and containing a programme of the measures they intend to propose at the approaching session for the purpose of making the constitution a "reality," securing the lib lice and bareoneratic. It may be as well not to be over sanguine as to the success of their endeavors, but it is at any rate a gratifying evidence that the liberal elements still existing in Prussia are rousing themselves from their apathy, and preparing to stem the deluge of reaction that has been spreading over the country for the last ten years. gradually effacing every landmark of civil and religious organ of the democracy, was confiscated last Sunday for publishing a leader on this same election manifesto; and the Volke-Zeilung, a more popular exponent of the same principles, was overtaken the other day by a similar fate, to the no little consternation and disap-pointment of the public, who had hoped that more indul-

a similar fate, to the no little consternation and disappointment of the public, who had hoped that more indulgence would be shown to the press under the new regime than was extended to it during the away of M. de Westphalia. Under these circumstances the rumors of a complete change in the administration which are still rife must be viewed with greater caution than ever. I can state, however, on pretty good authority, that Baron Manteufiel has failed in his attempts to effect a coalition with some of the leading members of the constitutional party, and if he wishes to confirm his tenure of effice by dismissing the more obnoxious of his colleagues, he will have to select their successors from among such of his own followers as have not rendered themselves too conspicuous for their antipathy to the popular feelings of the day. In that event, I understand, the Minister of War will be replaced by General Schlewuller, and the portefueille of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs will be entrusted to M. d'Mechitritz, President of the Consistory Court, both Gen. Bonin and the Chevalier Bonsen having peremptorily declined to serve under M. de Westphalia.

The great autumn fair of Leipzic, which has just terminated, do not come up to the expectations formed from the revival of trade last summer at Frankfort on the Oder. The effects of the crisis of 1851 are still felt, not only in the several branches of mutury within the bounds of the Zoilverein, but in the limited demand for exportation to the south and east of Europe, and across the Atlantic. It is also noticed that the facilities of intercourse by rail and steam are gradually inducing the Eastern buyers to visit the manufacturing districts of England, France and Belgium, and to effect their pirchases at the fountain head, instead of making them through the medium of the German commission houses at Leipzie fair. Besides this, the Polish customers labored under the disadvantage of their bank notes being only taken at 11 per cent discount, and the great caution pensable. The exports to the United States of America continue in a most langual condition, and those sortical to broadcioths rannofactured for the transationt conservation of this at tolerable quantity of the wooden both produced in the Zoliverein was sold to customers from the South of Germany, and in more limited proportions to Switzerland and Italy. Fancy stuffs for the winter of various descriptions meet with a ready sale, but the prices that were obtained for them at the commencement of the fair could not be kept up towards its conclusion. A good many manufacturers had been tempted by the great demand at last Frankfort fair to turn out considerably more than the average quantity of goods, and the result of this over production has been that at least one-third of the merchandise exposed for sale has been left on their hands. One of the most important branches of trade at these fairs are German printed calicoes and unbleached domestics, both articles which for a long time have enjoyed a good demand. At Leipsic, however, the business done in them was far from equalling the expectations of the manufacturers, owing, in a great measure, to the poverty of orders from Polandand Russia. How extensively those articles are generally sold is evident from the fact that the quantity brought to the fair is estimated at about 125,000 pieces of printed calicoes, and 20,000 to 25,000 pieces of domestics. The production of the whole Zoliverie in scaleulated at two millions of pieces, whereof the print works of Berlin and its vicinity supply upwards of one-fourth. Saxony, where this branch of industry used to flourish, has for some years been entirely supplanted by our capital. The business in sik goods partook of the general dulness of the as vicinity supply upwards of one-fourth. Saxony, where this branch of industry used to fourish, has for some years been entirely supplianted by our capital. The business in silk goods partook of the general dulness of the fair, and the Berlin silk houses appear to give out little work in consequence. For leather the demand was tolerably brisk, and although the quantity brought to market was not inconsiderable, the whole stock of dressed skins was closed off almost immediately. The importations of raw hides was uncommonly large, and they would only be disposed of at reduced prices. Furs, both Russian and American, were scarce, and the latter were maintained at an advance of 15 to 29 per cent on last year is rates.

The flatness of trade in general occasioned by the tremendous monetary convulsion of inst actumn has not failed to influence the operations of the mines and foundries of Prussia as it did the industry of every other part of Europe and American. During the lirst six months of 1857 a considerable rise had taken place in the production of the mines and the money value of the same, which however, was overbalanced by the reaction that ensued in the following six months. In consequence, too, of the unusual drought that prevailed throughout the summer, a large number of works had to be stopped for want of water power. In spite of these untoward circumstances the produce of the mines, with the sole exception of cop-

per, exhibited a slight increase, but their value had greatly deteriorated. The entire mineral production of Prussia amounted last year to 18,064,326 cwt, being an increase of 1,030,490 cwt. compared with the figures of the year preceding. The production of cast iron rose from 7.072,768 to 7,721,833 cwt., of iron in bars from 5,032,730 to 5,494,100 cwt., of steel from 440,362 to 440,158 cwt., of zinc from 766,521 to 872,221 cwt., of gold and silver from 55,052 to 56,025 marks (a mark, 8 ounces), of leaf from 245,719 to 266,878 cwt., of vitrol from 42,694 to 47,406 cwt., whereas copper experienced a decline of from 34,251 to 31,946 cwt., and the total value of the means produced had fallen from 79,598,610 to 74,457,965 thalers. The number of laborers employed in the mines had increased to 59,198, being an excess of 1,000 against the previous year. At present Berlin is the great emporium of Germony for engine building, machinery, and iron works of every description. Orders are received not only from all parts of the interior, but also from abroad, especially from Russia, where everything appertaning to railways is now in great demand. The machine building factories of Berlin may be divided into two classes, the larger and the smaller establishments. The more extensive of them construct locomotives, steam engines, machinery for miners and furnaces, tubular bridges, iron steamers, and so forth; those of the second class formals bring from the shock, and are now in full employment again. In a factory for building railway cars and wagons, belonging formerly to herr Pflug, which has been purchased by a joint stock company, no less than 3,702 workmen are engaged, so that, including the members of their families, on,592 persons are maintained by this single establishment. The extensive works that owe their origin to the late John Frederick Borsig I have adverted to in a former letter. Of the iron foundaries—afteen in number—which are mostly connected with machine building trade, several establishments, one belongs to go

The Regency-The Prince Taking the Oath-A Ministerial

Crisis Approaching, de., de. The extra session of the Prussian Chambers has passed off exactly as I predicted. It has been "short and sweet." Not a voice was raised to disturb the happy unanimity that prevalled in the united assembly of the Lords and Commons; and the threatened protests of the "small but powerful party" who pretend to be more royalist than the King himself bave dissolved into empty air. The proceedings were opened on Wednesday last by the Prince of Prussia, in a speech stating the reasons that had induced him to convoke the Legislature. After the Regent had delivered his address, the members of the two Cham-bers adjourned from the White Saloon to their usual places of rendezvous, when, to save time, the same Chairman and officers were appointed who had officiated during the previous session. Committees were then elected to re ceive the communications of government, which consisted chiefly of reports from the King's physicians, intimating that though his Majesty was still in possession of his facul-fies, he was quite unable to attend to business, and that it was absolutely impossible to state with certainty when or whether this incapacity would be removed. In consequence of the reports, the committees drew up a series of resolutions setting forth the necessity of instituting a Regency, and recommending the Legislature to confirm it in the manner provided for by the constitution. On Monday the Chambers met again in joint session, to deliberate upon those resolutions, which, however, were immediately passed nem. con., and nothing remained, therefore, but for the new Regent to take the oath prescribed by section fiftyeight of the Prussian charter. This final ceremony came off yesterday at the White Saloon, in presence of the two branches of the Legislature, who having thus performed the duties for which they were called together, the session was declared to be closed, and the assembly dispersed amid the customary demonstrations of loyalty, which consist in shouting three three, "God save the King!" to which was added, on this occasion, "God save the Re

It must be acknowledged that all these proceedings have

been strictly legal and constitutional. The Prince of Prussia has done everything he was required to do by the several paragraphs of the charter; and the Chambers, instead of being merely summoned to receive the notifica-tion of a fait accompli, have been allowed to express an opinion on the subject, and solicited to grant their consent, which, of course, supposes a right to refuse it. He de-serves the more credit for this, as no one who is at all serves the hore creat for things in Prussia can have
the sightest doubt that if he had thought proper to have
acted differently there was nothing in the world to preall the other German States, is nothing but a piece of
differently there was nothing the proper to the
differently there was nothing but a piece of
capter; if the motarch chooses to respect it, well and
good; but should it be his royal will and pleasure to disregard its provisions, or to throw it asset altogether, as the
inter luke of Comberland did in Hanover, he could do so
with perfect imjunity, at least for the present. It is ill
reasoning with the moster of ten legions, as the German
liberals have found to their cost; and every man of sense
feels that as long as the governments continue
to have enormous standing armies at their disposal, constitutionalism can only be a fiction, or at best
a sickly shrub, liable to be hipped by the first cold biast of
authority. It is this that gives all the debates of the German legislative assemble sich appearance of a solemn farce;
there is nothing read soft and the solemn minor point, they
have no historical significance, and no decisive effect upon
the fortunes and policy of the country. Nevertheless, the
respect shown to constitutional forms by the newly instabled Begeta of Prussia is a gratifying symptom, and as
such has made a very favorable impression in public; it
eviness a desire on his part to act in accordance with the
wishes and appritons of the people; and when we reflect
that he was brought up in the school of the strictest absolution, and was formerly looked upon as one of the main
props and plians of arbitrary rule, his conduct would lead
one to infer that, unlike most of his colleagues, he has
subjects, as the best safeguard against a future storm.

Hy all appearances a ministerial exists is at hand, which
may result in changes more extensive than was originally
anticipated. It is the general opinion that Baron Monteattel has decidedly lost ground during the last week or two,
and dom and to himself. At the same time I must add the nothing would give more universal satisfaction, or with the Regent's popularity to a high pitch, than the compt of M. de Montrouffel. Though at one time he had contrived by elever maneuvring to obtain a fictitious reputation there probably never was a minuter who, at the close o his career, has found himself more generally hated and

crass in a universal chorus of joy and exultation at his downfall.

The Four Great Powers of the World and Their Policy.

[From the London Morning Star, Oct. 27.]

The progress of the four great living Powers of the world, as the New York Herall pompously designates France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States, and the pelicy not unjustly imputed to them by the same journal, make a very bad illustration of the teaching of our books of ethies. It seems it is the natural inw of these living Powers to subjugate and absorb the decaying or dead ones, which means simply that France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States, being strong, are led by force of natural passions and instincts to prey upon States which are not so strong as themselves. And they all work so well; not in concert, for each pursues his prey on his own account, but so harmoniously, each recognizing the rectitude of the thing in itself and in the others, that it is beautiful to contemplate how matters go on. Thus England lays her claw on India, and selzes every island or coin of vantage washed by the sea on the face of the globe—Russia treads out the mountain courage of the Circussians, and extends her conquests across Northern Asia to the ocean, where she has just founded a new and important settlement, and planted for tresses all around—France, hemmed in on every other side, has burst across the Mediterranean, over Northern Africa, and is creating a new and powerful State in Algeria—and in the New World, the young and vigorous United States, exuberant in their growth, spread sonthward, and prepare to fulfil their "manifest deetiny" by extending the dominion of the stars and stripes over the entire territory of Central America. The New York journalist repotes in all this, and in particular is hugely pleased that each of these four living Powers, while pursuing its own aggrandisement in its own way, never thinks of poaching on its neighbor's manor. They are all strong, and will not fight with each other, for it is their mission to absor

absorb the weak.

We are sorry to say that there is too much truth in this view of the progress of civilization under the Christian Fowers. Internationally it reduces the practice to—

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That he should take who has the power, and he should he spend to the progress of justice."

can any longer be talked about. They, at least, cannot be enforced by the example of current history. But waiving that point, it will probably be found that the comprehensive politician and philosophur of our New Fork contemporary has fallen into a titule mitathe about the assumed acquirescence of Fronce and England in the designs openly assumed of the American government on Central America. The great aggressive Fowers to not in every case agree to let each follow its own objects. For example, there was that little difference four years ago good the succession to the inheritance of a certain "sick man." Everybody knew the man was gone past recovery, but it did not suit the lancy or square with the interest of two of the living Powers to allow the one nearest at hard to seize for himself the property of the moribund. We all know, to our cost, how furious was the conflict waged on this score, and how the combastant gave in from sheer exhaustion, leaving the coveted spoils of Turkey, and, above all, the commanding pastiton on the Beophorus, still a peint demire to all, and an object which may one day awake their slumbering leaining was the wind the sample for the child party to be quietly surrendered to the dominion of a single great Power. That Isthmus too important a territory to be quietly surrendered to the dominion of a single great Power. That Isthmus, at one or more points, is destined to become one of the chief lightways of the world's commercia. Bithmus too important a territory to be quietly surrendered to the dominion of a single great Power. That Isthmus, at one or more points, is destined to be compared to the chief lightways of the world's commerce. The destination of the chief lightways of t gent l"

grounds they make their appeal to Europe. Within the last week a document has been sent to us by the Consul General of Nicaragua in London, signed by the European merchants in Greytown, appealing for European protection in the same sense as the declaration and appeal of Martinez and Mora.

The result so far has not been hopeful for Nicaragua, which has deemed it expedient to despatch a special minister to molitify Mr. Buchonan and Gen. Cass. We can farry the wrath of these at such an appeal for European intervention in what they consider a purely American question. Accordingly, when Gen. Jerez presented himself at Washington he was informed that he could not be received until be had humbly apologized for the insult his government had offered to the Union. Suffering being the badge of all the Central American tribe, Jerez consented to eat dirt, but at the same time declared that he was not authorized to accept the Cass Yrissari treaty. The advices from Washington by the Arabia represent the administration as in high dudgeon, and emphatically determined to make short work of Jerez and his Nicaraguan business. New it is obvious that the American government has neither reason nor temper on its side in this question. The liberty and neutrality of the Istimus is not exclusively an affair of the United States, but one in which every great commercial nation of the world has almost equal interest. We have strongly expressed reproduction of the grasping tendencies of Great Britain in the East, and we must say that the conduct of the United States government, respecting. Central America provokes a smilar condemnation. But the people of England are not so much to biame for this policy of its rulers as are the American people for the conduct of the United States is in the hands of the American people. We apprehend, however, that the Central American people of the Southern States, and that the North would repudiate it. We are no friends to forcible intervention; but surely the American people must see how unreascouble are th

## Marriages, Births and Deaths in California.

MORTINGES, Biribs and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

BLANE—MANTENER.—In Sacramento, September 30, by Justice Henley, Francis Blave to Matilial Martenne.

Brown to American Ann Archer.

Cantheon—Davis.—At Fink's Ranch. Amador county, September 25, Thomas Cameron to Elizabeth lavis.

Chemiss.—Masse.—At Sacramento, September 30, Wm. Grouing to Chrissine Messe.

Carty—Queley.—At Grass Valley, Oct. 3, John Cary to Bridget Quipley.

Cive Lands—Land — In Uclish township, Sonoma county, Oct. 5, Wm. J. Cleveland to Elizabeth Card.

Crow—Pariser.—On the Etabisian giver. Stanishus county, Oct. 16, at the residence of Wm. Grow, B. H. Crow to Emily Jane Pachat.

Clark to Mary Roed.

Emerican An Putah, Volo county, Sept. 28, James M. Clark to Mary Roed.

Emerican — At Putah, Volo county, Sept. 28, James M. Clark to Mary Roed.

Emerican — At North Bioomfield, Nevada county, Oct. 4, M. Emerson to L. Kirkpatrick.

Freeman Swark.—At Cache Creek, Yolo county, October 4, Franklin S. Freeman to Gertrude G. Swain.

Gaideners—Brill.—At Michigan City, Indians, Jos. Gardner of Sophia A. Rosenplanter.

Hasson—Estrock.—In San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, on the 2d of October, Mr. Charles Hanson to Miss Mary A. C. Seymour, all of this city.

Hassyal—Grass.—In Sacramento, October 2, John Hannah to Hannah Gibson.

Hearn—Menyy.—At the Staples, San Joaquin county, Oct. 3, Thomas P. Heath to Kate C. Melyy.

Hemphreys to Kate M. Rivers.

Jackson—Maryas.—At Columbia, Tuolumne county, Oct. 6, J. A. Jackson to Sarah Ann Means.

Kienky.—Yound.—At Yreka, Siskiyou county, September 29, Jaines Kinney to Fernea Voyung.

Kienky.—Voyun.—In Sacramento, Oct. 12, James H. Humphreys to Kate M. Rivers.

Jackson—Mensas

Barbara Krouse.

MESHAN—WETTON.—At Lafayette, Contra Conta county, Oct. 10, John B. Mechan to Semantha C. Wetton.

NIELEN.—UPR.—In San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Hans C. Nielsen to Miss Margaret N. M. Olis, both of San Francisco.

ROMESON.—STRUMESON.—At Clear Oreck Bridge House,

despised. He has not a single friend, with the exception of a few of his immediate retainers and creatures; he has deceived and described overy party by turns, and ultra tories would join with the most uncompromising democrats in a universal chorus of joy and exultation at his downfall.

The Four Great Powers of the World and Their Policy.

[From the London Morning Star, Oct. 27.]

The progress of the four great living Powers of the world, as the New York Herald pompously designates France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States, and the paticy not unjustly imputed to them by the same journal, make a very bad illustration of the teaching of our books of ethics. It seems it is the natural law of these living Powers to subjugate and absorb the decaying or dead ones, which means simply that France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States, being strong, are led by force of natural passions and instincts to prey upon States which are not so strong as themselves. And they all work so well; not in concert, for each pursues his prey on his own account, but so harmoniously, each recognizing the

Francisco.

Wolfe—Best.—At Eureka City, Sierra county, Sept 20
Jackson W. Wolfe to Elizabeth E. Best.

BIRTHS.

ARMBRUSTER.—At Chile Guich, Calaveras county, Sept29, the wife of David Armbruster, of a daughter.

ACKLEY.—In Sacramento, Oct. 6, the wife of William Ackley, of a daughter.

BERNAN.—At Shasta, Sept. 28, the wife of M. Brennan, Brissnan.—At Shasta, Sept. 28, the wife of M. Brennan, of a son.

Busst.—At Martinez, Contra Costa county, Sept. 23, the wife of Henry Bush, Jr., of a son.

Chuss.—In Todd's Valley, Placer county, Oct. 1, the wife of A. B. Chubb, of a daughter.

Coon.—At Washington, Yolo county, Oct. 12, the wife of N. B. Coon, of a daughter.

Corran.—In Stockton, Oct. 11, the wife of J. Coppin, of a son.

COPTER.—In Stockton, Oct. 11, the while of J. Coppins, as a son.

Conklin.—At Mattoole Valley, Humboldt county, Sept. 20, the wife of Moses J. Conklin, of a daughter.

Clayraum.—At Dutch Rayine, Amador county, the wife of Mr. Claybaum, of a daughter.

Compter.—At San Andres, Calaveras county, Oct. 5, the wife of Valentine Compter, of a daughter.
Doubs.—In Todd's Valley, Piacer county, Sept. 30, the
wife of Thomas Dodds, of a son.
Davis.—In San Francisco, Oct. 16, the wife of E. S.

DAVIS.—In San Francisco, Oct. 16, the wife of E. B. Davis, of a son.

Falisbestmial.—At North San Juan, Nevada county, Sept. 30, the wife of H. Falesdenthal, of a daughter.

GERINAS.—At Frenchtow, El Dorado county, the wife of Jean Gelinas, of a son.

Howard.—At Deer Creek, El Dorado county, the wife of A. A. Howard, of a son.

HAVES.—In Sacramento, Oct. 7, the wife of Bartholomew Hayes, of a daughter.

HALL—in Sacramento, Oct. 12, the wife of Dr. T. J. Hall, of a son.

HAYES.—In Sacramento, Oct. 7, the wife of Bartholomew Hayes, of a daughter.

Hall.—In Sacramento, Oct. 12, the wife of Dr. T. J. Hall, of a son.

Jackson.—At Jackson, Amador county, Oct. 4, the wife of Wesley Jackson, of a daughter.

KNOX.—In San Francisco, on the 8th October, the wife of C. C. Knox, of a son.

Lamb.—in Grass Valley, Oct. 10, the wife of Wm. H. Lamb., —in Grass Valley, Oct. 10, the wife of C. A. Litsch, of a daughter.

Larsch.—At Shasta, Oct. 5, the wife of Chas. Litsch, of a daughter.

Lischenske, of a daughter.

Montoomery.—In Napa, Sept. 28, the wife of R. T. Montgomery, of a daughter.

Minns.—In Volc county, Oct. 9, the wife of Wm. Minis, of a daughter.—At North San Juan, Nevada county, Sept. 26, the wife of A. Ffeuster, of a daughter.

Petersen.—At North San Juan, Nevada county, Sept. 26, the wife of A. Ffeuster, of a daughter.

Petersen.—At Sons Granento, Oct. 15, the wife of Wm. Pritchard, of a son.

Poppe, of a son.

Routes.—At French Gulch, Shasta county, Sept. 26, the wife of P. J. Rogers, of twins—a son and daughter.

Records.—At Shady Branch Farm, Sacramento county, the wife of Judge Raiston, of a daughter.

Ratsfon.—At Shady Branch Farm, Sacramento county, the wife of Judge Raiston, of a daughter.

Sagmi.—In Redwood City, Oct. 12, the wife of W. C. R. Smith, of a daughter.

Talimade.—At Downleville, Sierra county, Sept. 27, the wife of Goo. E. Talimade, of a daughter.

Talimade.—At Downleville, Sierra county, Sept. 27, the wife of Judge Raiston, of a daughter.

Totand —At Oreville, Yuba county, Oct. 8, the wife of Stephen Foland, of a daughter.

Thompson.—In lone Valley, Amador county, Sept. 27, the wife of J. W. Van Winkie.—At a daughter.

Williams.—In Sacramento, Oct. 1, the wife of D. D. Williams of a daughter.

Williams.—In Sacramento, Oct. 1, the wife of Heavy Williams.—In Sacramento, Oct. 1, the wife of Heavy Williams.—In Sacramento, Oct. 7, the wife of Heavy Williams.—In Sacramento, Oct. 7, the wife of Heavy Williams, of a daughter.

Weep.—At Dewineville, Oct. 2, the wife of

Wood, of a son.

DIED.

READSTREET.—At Sonora, September 23, Henry M. Brad. BRADETREET.—At Sonora, September 23, Henry M. Bradstreet, aged 29 years.

BOICE.—In Sacramento, September 28, E. Boice, a native of Philadelphia, aged 47 years.

BUCKNEIL.—In Alameda county, at the residence of her son, Dr. B. F. Buckneil, Oct. 16, Mrs. Eliza Buckneil, aged 63 years.

BLOOD.—At the Pioneer Mill, Placer county, Oct. 3, Viola Pearl, only daughter of Amos F. and Maria Blood, aged 3 weeks and 2 days.

Bass.—At Slockton, Oct. 7, James N. Bass, aged 34 years, formerly of Louislans.

Chooks.—In San Francisco, Oct. 8, Samuel Crooks, aged 32 years, a native of Tyrone, Ireland.

CASTRE.—At Slockton, Oct. 6, Edmund D., son of George H. and Harriet Cartie, aged 5 years and 9 months.

CYNINEAN.—At Knight's Ferry, San Joaquin county, Oct. 3, John Cunningham, aged 87 years, a native of Alabama.

CARROLL.—In Victoria, Oct. 7, Mrs. Adelle Derowan, cife of J. D. Carroll, formerly of San Francisco. Cook.—In Sacramento, Oct. 13, Alphonse A. Cook, aged Cook.—In Sacramence, etc., sp. 1. Sept. 5, of consumption, Corros.—In Medford, Mass., Sept. 5, of consumption, Charles H. Cotton, formerly of the firm of Wm. H. Keith & Co., aged 25 years.

Disagra—In Georgian township, Sacramento county, 26, Francis Dinagin, aged 1 year and 9 months.

ept. 26, Francis Dinagin, aged 1 year and 9 months.
Duck.—In Marysville, Oct. 6, Horatio Belden, son of
Wm. and Rebecca Duck, aged 2 months.
DOMESCE.—At Wisconsin Hill, Placer county, Oct. 6
Cyrus C. Forrence, aged about 27 years.
ECEMAN.—In San Francisco, Oct. 10, John S. Eckman, of
the firm of Echman, Tennent & Co., Marysville, formerly
of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fansesco.—At the Sulphur Sering Ranch, Sierra county,
Sept. 30, Chas. Emerson, aged 36 years, a native of the
State of Maine.
Firmone.—in Stockton, Oct. 16, Augusta Elkeies, wife of
E. Elkeles, aged 33 years and 2 months.
Firmone.—in Sacramento, Oct. 6, George Fillmore,
aged 30 years.

prof. 30 years.

FRURATY.—In San Francisco, Oct. 12, John B. Fouratt, and of Enos and Mary Fouratt, aged 4 years and 6 months.

GREENWOOD.—In San Francisco, October 4, Thomas, son of James and James Greenwood, a native of New York city, aged 9 years and 9 months.

GREETENG.—In San Francisco, Oct. 17, Alfred Gerstung, son of Henry and Hermine Gerstung, aged 5 months and 25 days.

25 days.

HARPER.—At Stockton, Sept. 30, Caroline Isab daughter of William and Isabelia M. Harper, age months.

Hagan.—Near Virginia, Placer county, Oct. 4, Dennis Hagan, aged 27 years.

HERESCK.—At Pacerville, Oct. 7, Bruce Herrick, aged 4

Herrick.—At Pacerville, Oct. 7, Bruce Herrick, aged 4 years.

Hustinann.—In San Francisco, Oct. 14, Adeline Jesine, daughter of Cristoph A. and Jerine M. Huntemann, aged 13 months and 23 days.

Jones.—In Indian Valley, Plumas county, Sept. 27, Peter Jones, aged 49 years.

Lagg.—At Cherokee, Nevada county, September 26, Lewis S. Legg., formerly of St. Louis, aged 29 years.

Lanatt.—In San Francisco, Oct. 10, Conrad Roselius, infant son of Henry J. and Eleanor E. Labatt.

Lyose.—In Stockton, Oct. 16, Wm. Henry, son of Wm. H. and G. A. Lyons, aged 10 months and 12 days.

Medianter.—At Goodyear's Bar, Sierra county, September 29, Julius Meinhardt.

Miller Signal and Control of Control of

MARCT.—At Quincy, Plumes county, Sept. 27, E. B. Marcy.
McFarland.—Oh Miller Slough, Yolo county, Oct. 5, Joseph McFarland, aged 58 years.
Myrn.—In San Francisco, Oct. 12, of dysentery, Mr.
John Myer, a native of Germany, aged 26 years.
Myrn.—In San Francisco, Oct. 16, Staniey, son of Christopher M. Myrck, aged 16 months and 9 days.
Nemous.—In Colonia, El Dorado county, September 26, Stephen N. Nichols, formerly of Massachusetts, aged 58 years.
OKREYE.—In Sacramento, Sept. 27, Harriet O'Keefe, late of Cincinnati, aged 88 years.
Peresson.—In San Francisco, October 4, Charles Baltzer, son of S. B. and Mary C. Peterson, a native of San Francisco, aged 21 months.

son of S. B. and Mary C. Peterson, a native of San Francisco, aged 21 months.

Poos — On Thomes creek, Tehana county, Sept. 15, Esther E. Poor.

Paden, — At Mariposa, Sept. 30, Andrew M. Paden, aged 97 years, a native of Washington county, Penn.

Page. — In San Francisco, Oct. 16, of consumption, Mr. William Russell Prage, a native of England, aged 48 years 4 months and 17 days.

Rumon. — In San Francisco, Oct. 8, Conrad Rehorn, aged 30 years.

ROTHER. — At the Ten Mile House, on the Placerville road, Sacramento county, Oct. 7, a son of M. Routier, aged 2 years.

2 years.
2 years.
Rounsson.—In San Francisco, October 3, Ann Helen, only daughter of James and Janet Robinson, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days.
Saxvoz.—In Placerville, Sept. 29, Ellen A., wife of landing Sandoz. Augustus Sandoz.
Sarruzso.—Al Red Bluff, Tehama county, Sept. 21, Sefering Sapthero, aged 89 years.
Solozoox.—In San Francisco, Oct. 16, John Solomon,

Surn —At Tehams, Oct. 10, Wm. R. Smith, aged about

Smin.—At Tenama, Oct. 10, Whi. it. Smith, aged 2 years.
Thirlift.—Near the Q Ranch, Amador county, Sept. 23, infant son of D. L. Trabett.
TENNEST.—At Martinez, Contra Costa county, Sept. 30, Archibald Tennent, Sr., aged 70 years, a native of Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Scotland. During his youth Mr. Tennent was an officer in the Scotch Grays, and was present with his command at the battle of Waterloo.
WRIGHT.—In Sacramento, Oct. 12, Alvin Wright, aged 30

A PROUD ITEM.—We take the following from the news column of the New York Herallo of Oct. 31:—
There was an arrival at this port yesterday of a decidedly novel character. It was a new bark called the Pamella Flood. Captain Adams, from Green Bay, Wisconstin, via Quebec, with a cargo of spars, timber, ind., &c. She is about three hundred tons butthen, and is consigned to Benner & Deake, of this city. She sailed from Green Bay on the 11th ult., and was offeen days in making the passage from Quebec. She was built a Green Bay, and hails from Boward, Wisconsin.

This is a proud item for the State of Wisconsin, and one which emphatically shows the advantages to be derived from the Great Central Canal, which will shortly be opened direct to Green Bay. Then hundreds of such barks as the Pamella Flood will be enabled to leave Green Bay, freighted with the produce of a score or more of the finest grain raising, mineral yielding and lumber growing counties in the world.—Hadison (Wisconsin) Patriot, Nov. 7